The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1850. VOLUME III.—NUMBER 233.

DAILY CRESCENT.

One Week Later from Europe.

The steamer Niagara has arrived at New York. Capt. Stone left Liverpool on Saturday, the 9th of November.

The new steamer Arctic arrived at Liverpool at midnight on Wednesday, November 6th. It will be seen noticed that she was detained at the Quarantine Ground, by fog, until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 27th; consequently she made the passage in ten days and fourteen hours.

A THREE-DECKER BLOWN UP!—A postcript to a letter, dated Constantinople, Oct. 25, received in London on the morning of the 8th inst., via Berlin, Vienna and Ostend, says that the Admiral's ship, a three-decker, had blown up at the Arsenal, and all on board had perished.

The papers abound with accounts of accidents. At Sonicombe, Cheshire, fire took place in a school, with a reading room over it, occasioned by the ignition of naptha which the schoolmaster was pouring into a lamp. One boy was killed; the schoolmaster and six or seven others severely if not fatally burned or injured.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE PAPAL AGGRESSION. *To the Right Hon. the Duke of Buckingham.*

MY DEAR LORD—I agree with you in considering the "late assumption of the Pope upon our Protestantism" as "insolent and absurd," and I therefore feel as indignant as you can wish at the act.

I could be prominent, to the utmost of my power, the claims of the Roman Catholics to all civil rights, but I thought it right, and also desirable, that the ecclesiastical system of the Roman Catholics should be the means of giving instruction to the numerous Irish immigrants in London and elsewhere, who, with all such help, would have been left in heathen darkness.

We are enabled to state that the recent Papal aggressions in England have not only created great alarm in the minds of many of the aristocracy, but that a number of titled persons who have been in the habit of attending the principal Popish churches in the West-end, have determined to absent themselves from these places in future. It has struck the parties to whom we refer, that, apart from all other considerations, it would henceforth be disrespectful, if not disloyal to their Sovereign, to give the sanction of their presence to doctrines and ceremonies which is necessarily lead to the practical denial of the Queen's supremacy; for no one now pretends to deny that the late audacious assumptions of the Pope are to be ascribed to the prevalence of Puseyism in the Anglican church.

Among the stated hearers of the Rev. Mr. Bennett of St. Paul's, Hyde Park, are two Cabinet Ministers, and among the occasional hearers there was a third. It is due, however, to the latter to state that he has not attended Mr. Bennett, the most eminent semi Romanist of the Puseyite party, for some months past; and we are enabled to add, that after the events of the last few weeks, the other two Cabinet Ministers—one of them brought up a sturdy Presbyterian, who have been in the habit of attending the ministrations of the Rev. gentleman, have come to the conclusion that it would be indecorous to be among his hearers in future.—[London Advertiser.

This might have been done, however, without any such assumption as that which we have now seen.

It is impossible to confound the recent measures of the Pope with the division of Scotland into dioceses by the Episcopal Church, or the arrangement of districts in England by the Wesleyan conference.

There is no assumption of power in all the documents which have come from Rome—a pretension to supremacy over the realm of England, and a claim to sole and undivided sway, which is inconsistent with the Queen's supremacy, with the rights of our bishops and clergy, with the spiritual independence of the nation, as asserted even in Roman Catholic times.

I confess, however that my alarm is not equal to my indignation.

Even if it shall appear that the ministers and servants of the Pope in this country have not transgressed the law, I feel persuaded that we are strong enough to repel any outward attacks. The liberty of Protestantism has been enjoyed too long in England to allow of any successful attempts to impose a foreign yoke upon our minds and consciences. No foreign prince or potentate will be permitted to fasten his fetters upon a nation which has so long and so nobly vindicated its right to freedom of opinion, and to a pure religion.

Upon this subject, then, I will only say that the present state of the law shall be carefully examined, and the propriety of adopting any proceedings with reference to the recent assumptions of power deliberately considered.

There is a danger, however, which alarms me much more than any aggression of a foreign sovereign.

Clergymen of our own Church, who have subscribed the Thirty-Nine Articles, and acknowledged or explicit terms the Queen's supremacy, have been the most forward in leading their flocks, step by step, to the very verge of the precipice. The honest paid to saints, the claim of infallibility for the Church, the superstitious use of the sign of the cross, the mottering of the Liturgy so as to disguise the language in which it is written, the recommendation of auricular confession, and the administration of penance and absolution—all these things are pointed out by clergymen of the Church of England as worthy of adoption, and are now openly reprehended by the Bishop of London in his charge to the clergy of his diocese.

What, then, is the danger to be apprehended from a force so little to be dreaded, compared to the danger which we have from the unworthy sons of the Church of England?

I have little hope that the pamphlets and sermons of these gentlemen will dissuade them from their mischievous course. But I rely with confidence on the justice of England, on the good sense and good heart of her people, on their love of the principles and the political morals of the Reformation which she held in honor, on the great mass of Protestantism which looks with unmixed contempt on the mere mimicry of superstition, and with scorn at the calculating spirit which are now making to confine the intellect and enslave the will.

I remain, with great respect, etc.,

Downing Street, Nov. 4. J. RUSSELL.

HESSE CASSEL.

Count General Von Radowitz, Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a note to the Regency at Kiel, dated Berlin, October 23, which, after expressing deep regret at the renewal of bloodshed, and the hope that some means might be adopted by which any further recourse to arms would be rendered unnecessary, concludes as follows:

1. That out of respect for the actual position of affairs and the ratification of peace, if this Majesty's Government will abstain from all aggressive operations.

2. That it will declare its readiness to agree to an armistice, under conditions to be hereafter specified in detail.

His Majesty's Government, animated by a lively wish to put an end, as soon as possible, to those lamentable hostilities, hereby offers its meditation.

Major General Von Bahn is therefore authorized, in event of the Regency being ready to accept of his offer—which his Majesty's Government cannot doubt—he will be the case—to proceed immediately to the Danish head-quarters, and make overtures to the General in command there.

With a view to accelerate arrangements as much as possible, his Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen will be instructed to make a simultaneous application there for an armistice, and to urge the Danish Government to empower their Commander in Chief to conclude an armistice on equitable terms.

The Hessian troops marched out of Cassel on the 29th ult., preparatory, it was generally reported, to the entrance of the troops of Bavaria to garrison the place in their stead.

Letters from Cassel and Frankfort, of the 29th ult., bring intelligence of the dissolution of the Hesse Cassel army. A reorganization of the army, and for that purpose a temporary dissolution of several regiments, was resolved on. Until the completion of this work, federal troops of the Austrian and Bavarian armies were to occupy the state. The Hanoverian Government was to be again summoned, to establish a corps on the Hessian frontier. A meeting was held on Saturday, to consider the subject, and the Austrian party pressed the Elector to invite the immediate entrance of the troops of the Diet.

A private letter from Vienna, dated October 30th, says: "The Emperor of Austria returned to his capital at seven o'clock yesterday evening, and gave out to his liege the gratifying intelligence that a speedy accommodation with Prussia in the Hessian question would take place, which is all that has yet transpired."

The Cabinet of Vienna peremptorily refuses to Prussia any participation in the Presidency of the Diet, to which she aspired.

A letter from Berlin, dated November 1, says: "It has come to the knowledge of those well informed that the questions at issue between Austria and Prussia may be regarded as settled, without leading to the unfortunate results anticipated. Prussia, it appears, has yielded upon the point of the Federal Assembly, in so far as to admit a valid the acts and resolutions of Frankfort, within the circle of the States.

ENTRY OF TROOPS.

The Gazette de Cologne of the 31 of November, announces that on the 1st, at 1 o'clock P. M., a Bavarian corps d'armee, 8000 strong, and an Austrian battalion of chasseurs, 1000 strong, accompanied by two batteries and a half, entered Hanau, in Electoral Hesse.

After review by the General, the Prince de la Tour, the greater portion proceeded toward Gerlausen. About 3,500 men remained at Hanau, where they quartered on the inhabitants.

The Elector objected, anxious to avoid a conflict; the executive committee of the Diet, consisting of Count Thun, N. M Xylander, Nostiz, and Dalwigk, however, assured him that the Prussian General's (Count Graben's) orders were merely to repulse any attack upon the troops covering the military roads, that since the federal authorities contemplated no such aggression, no risk of a collision would be incurred. On Sunday, the Elector, satisfied, it is said, with his reasoning, gave his consent to the entrance of the Austro Bavarian army, at the discretion of its commander.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT TO LADY CARDEN.—We regret to record the death of Lady Carden, of the Priory, Templemore, which occurred under most distressing circumstances. It appears by the Nenagh papers that about four o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, as Sir John Craven Carden, Bart., and his brother, Warden Carden, Esq., were shooting rabbits in the Priory demesne, Lady Carden went toward toward them, and seated herself on a rustic chair, surrounded and covered by shrubs. Both gentlemen immediately joined her. Having placed their rifles, which were on full cock at the time, against the trees which entwined around the back of the chair, they entered into conversation with Lady Carden, when a sudden gale of wind arose which shook the trees and caused one of the rifles to discharge, when the ball entered under Lady Carden's left ear, and terminated her existence on the spot. She died in the arms of her affectionate husband, whose grief is inexpressible.

Nothing can equal the gloom which the death of this amiable and excellent lady has cast for many miles around the country. To the poor she is a severe loss, for her charity was as bountiful as it was unostentatious and frequent. She had just returned from inspecting three schools which she had built at her own expense, for the instruction of the youth of the neighborhood, when she met with her deplorable end. Lady Carden has left a family of three young children, who are now bereaved of their youthful and affectionate mother.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The time having expired November 7th for receiving applications for space in the building from local committees, no further application can be received by the executive committee.

Letters from Rome of the 26th October, state that the Tiber had overflowed several parts of the city, and has risen twenty-four feet above the ordinary level.

The Governor of Cadiz, who some time since arrested Leon Rainer, an Admiralty agent belonging to a Peninsular mail packet, has been dismissed by the Spanish authorities, and the particulars of his misconduct entered on the archives of Cadiz, as a warning to future governors.

From the Plains.

Two gentlemen reached this city yesterday morning from St. Paul, in the steamer Excelsior, who have been on a hunting and exploring expedition over the plains, and as far north as the settlements of Selkirk and Pembina, on the Red River of the North. Their arrival at St. Paul is announced in the Minnesota Pioneer, of the 14th inst., in the following manner:

"Two gentlemen of her majesty, Queen Victoria's Guards, the Hon. Edward Stewart Wortley and the Hon. W. Coke, have just arrived in St. Paul, on their return from a hunt in the buffalo ranges of the Red River of the North, having been absent on a furlough of five months. These gentlemen report the unusual success of their party, having seen as many as 200 buffalo cows killed in a single fortunate drive, by a party of eighty horsemen, mostly half breeds. The hunters swept over the range far north-west of Devil's Lake, killing all the Buffalo they desired."

In addition, we learn from these gentlemen that they left St. Paul on the 24th of August, with a party consisting of only five persons; and after many singular adventures, innumerable incidents, hardships, &c., intermixed with a great deal of genuine sport, they were so fortunate as to escape all danger from hostile Indians, and returned after a three months trip, safely to St. Paul, where they arrived on the 12th inst. During their ramble they visited Pembina, Selkirk Settlement, and Fort Garry, and from the census recently taken, learned that Pembina and settlement thereto attached contained 1,200 inhabitants, and Fort Garry, the English trading post and environs about 3,000. They represent that far off country in a quiet state, and the inhabitants in as prosperous and happy a condition as circumstances will admit. The inhabitants of Selkirk were in a partial state of revolt against monopolies and restrictions imposed upon their commerce by the Hudson Bay Company, and unless something is done by the British Government to relieve their grievances it is thought that an open outbreak will ultimately take place. Emigration from the English to the American possessions in that quarter, was on the increase, and from a small trading post, Pembina, the American settlement, has risen to a place of some importance, and now contains, as by the recent census taken, 1,200 inhabitants.

Messrs. Wortley and Coke bring no news of importance. On their return they were delayed several days by losing their way on the plains, the whole country having been burnt by the Indians, large war parties of whom were constantly moving in almost every direction.

After a few days sojourn in the city, Messrs. W. and C. will proceed to New Orleans, and will thence, in all probability, sail direct for England.

[St. Louis Intelligencer.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man by the name of Bowie, from the neighborhood of Panther Creek, was killed on Monday, near Three Mile Creek, on the Lone Creek road. His horse took fright in descending the hill, from the breaking of the breaching, and running into a gully, pitched him from his wagon, and it is supposed knocked him speechless. He lived but a few minutes after the accident. He had started for Mississippi, with his wife and six children, who are thus left destitute. We learn that charitable persons residing in the vicinity paid every attention to the destitute family, saw the remains properly interred, and supplied the family with funds to reach their connections in Mississippi. [Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, 27th.

BURNED WITH THE HOUSE.—The Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette says "that about half-past seven o'clock on Sunday evening, the 10th ult., the dwelling house of Mr. James P. Pope, in that vicinity, was consumed by fire, together with two of his children. The family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Pope and three children, (and an infant,) had retired to bed. When they awoke and discovered the fire, it had progressed so far that Mr. and Mrs. P. had barely time to escape from the burning building, Mrs. P. carrying with her the infant in her arms. The other two children, a daughter about seven, and a son about four years of age, were on a small bedstead under the one upon which the father and mother were sleeping, and despite the exertions of the father to save them, they perished in the flames. In his attempts to save them, says the writer, Mr. P. was badly burnt. Mrs. P. was also burnt in several places."

The U. S. revenue cutter Crawford arrived at Mobile Point on the 25th inst., from Key West, via Tampa Bay and Cedar Keys, and is now lying at anchor in the bay. The Crawford has been on a cruise as far as the Rio Grande, making an examination of sites for light-houses ordered to be constructed by act of the last session of Congress, Capt. R. Evans, of the Revenue Service, being commissioned by the Secretary of the Treasury to the discharge of said duty. The following is a list of the officers attached to the Crawford:

Napoleon L. Coste, Captain; Ormond Peters, 1st Lieutenant; William F. Rogers, 2d Lieutenant; David Ward, Boatswain; Charles Clausen, Gunner.

Passenger—Capt. Richard Evans, U. S. R. Service.

At Cedar Keys, on the day previous to the sailing of the Crawford, 21st inst., arrived schooner Martha Post, Capt. Post, from Mobile, having experienced a gale from the north, with loss of flying jib-boom.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.—There being no more elections for 1850 for Federal officers, the New York Express publishes a table, closing the accounts for the year for the members of Congress. From this table it appears that Maine has elected 4 democrats, 2 whigs, and one whose politics are not given. 1 whig and 1 democratic gain in Maine. In Massachusetts 2 whigs are elected, 1 free-soil, and in other seven districts no choice. In Vermont 3 whigs and 1 democrat are elected. In New York 17 whigs, 16 democrats, and 1 free-soil democrat are elected. 15 democratic gain. New Jersey, 4 democrats and 1 whig elected, being 3 democratic gain. Pennsylvania, 9 whigs and 15 democrats elected. 7 democratic gain. 1 whig gain. Delaware, 1 democrat elected—democratic gain. Ohio 7 whigs, 12 democrats, 1 independent democrat, 1 free-soil whig elected. 1 democratic gain. Michigan, 2 whigs and 1 democrat elected; 2 whig gain. Wisconsin, 6 democrats and 1 whig elected—1 democratic and 1 whig gain. Iowa, 2 democrats. Missouri, 3 whigs, 1 democrat, and 1 Benton democrat elected. 3 whig gain. Florida, 1 whig. South Carolina, 7 South Carolinians elected. Nobody's gain or loss. We extract the recapitulation of the Express by figures, and the concluding paragraph of its article:

Recapitulation by Figures.

	1850		1848	
	Whig.	*Dem.*	*Whig.*	*Dem.*
Missouri	3	3		5
Iowa	—	2	1	1
Vermont	—	1	3	1
Florida	1	—	1	—
Maine	2	5	2	5
South Carolina	7	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	9	15	15	9
Ohio	8	12	19	11
New York	17	17	22	9
New Jersey	4	4	1	4
Wisconsin	—	3	1	2
Michigan	2	1	3	1
Massachusetts	3	—	5	—
Illinois	1	6	1	6
Delaware	—	1	—	1
*Seven vacancies.	50	77	81	62

A full House comprises 233 members. Of these, 121, or more than half, have already been elected. This shows a loss of 31 members, and one half of them in this State. We can hardly expect that the next Congress will be otherwise than largely democratic.

The Senators who hold over from the 4th of March next, are 41, viz: 18 whigs and 23 democrats. Those whose terms expire at that date, including Mr Ewing, of Ohio, who holds his place by appointment of the Governor, are whigs 8, democrats 13, and the States to elect will increase this majority.

A True Ghost Story.

"Did you ever hear," said a friend once to me, "a real true ghost story, one you might depend upon?"

"There are not many such to be heard," I replied, "and I am afraid it has never been my good fortune to meet with those who were really able to give me a genuine, well-authenticated story."

"Well, you shall never have cause to say so again; and as it was an adventure that happened to myself, you can scarcely think it other than well authenticated. I know you to be no coward, or I might hesitate before I told it to you. You need not stir the fire; there is plenty of light by which you can hear it. And now to my tale. I had been riding hard one day in the autumn for nearly five or six hours, through some of the most tempestuous weather to which it had ever been my ill luck to be exposed. It was just about the time of the Equinox, and perfect hurricanes swept over the hills, as if every wind in heaven had broken loose, and had gone mad, and on every hill the rain and driving sleet poured down in one unbroken shower.

"When I reached the head of Wentford valley—you know the place, a narrow ravine with rocks on one side, and those rich full woods (not that they were very full then, for the winds had shaken them till there was scarcely a leaf on their bare rustling branches) on the other, with a clear little stream winding through the hallowed dell—when I came to the entrance of it, the weather-beaten ocean was in a fury, I scarcely knew how to hold on my way; the wind, as it were, held in between the two high banks, rushed like a river just broken loose into a new course, carrying with it a perfect sheet of rain, against which my poor horse and I struggled with considerably difficulty; still I went on, for the village lay at the other end, and I had a patient to see there, who had sent a very urgent message, entreating me to come to him as soon as possible. We are slaves to the message, we poor medical men, and I urged on my poor jaded brutewith a keen relish for the warm fire and good dinner that awaited me as soon as I could see my unfortunate patient, and get back to a comfortable supper and bed. Not so that in which I was then out. It was indeed dreary riding in such weather; and the scene altogether, through which I passed, was certainly not the most conducive towards raising a man's spirits; but I positively half wished myself out in it all again, rather than sit the hour I was obliged to spend by the sick-bed of the wretched man I had been summoned to visit. He had met with an accident the day before, and as he had been drinking up to the time, and the people had delayed sending for me, I found him in a frightful state of fever; and it was really in awful trifling with either to look at or to hear him. He was delirious, and perfectly furious; and his face, swelled with passion, and crimson with the fever that was burning him up, was a sight to frighten children, and not one calculated to add to the tranquility even of full-grown men. I dare say you think me very weak, and that I ought to have been inured to such things, minding his ravings no more than the dash of the rain against the window; but, during the whole of my practice, I had never seen a man or woman, in health or in fever, in such a frightful state of furious frenzy, with the impress of every bad passion stamped so broadly and fearfully upon the face; and, in the miserable hovel that then held me with his old witch-like mother standing by, the babel of the wind and rain outside added to the ravings of the wretched creature within. I began to feel neither in a happy or an enviable frame of mind. There is nothing so frightful as where the reasonable spirit seems to abandon man's body and leave it to a fiend instead.

"After an hour or more waiting patiently by his bedside, not liking to leave the helpless old woman alone with so dangerous a companion, I could not answer for anything he might do in his frenzy) I thought that the remedies by which I hoped in some measure to subdue the fever, seemed beginning to take effect, and that I might leave him, promising to send all that was necessary, though fearing much that he had gone beyond all my power to restore him; and desiring that I might immediately be called back again, should he get worse instead of better, which I felt almost certain would be the case, I hastened homeward, glad enough to be leaving wretched huts and raving men, driving rain and windy hills, for a comfortable house, dry clothes, a warm fire, and a good dinner. It had by this time cleared off a little; the sky as the one that blazed up my chimney; it looked so wonderfully warm and bright, and there seemed an indescribable air of comfort about the room which I had never noticed before. One would have thought I should have enjoyed it all intensely after my wet ride, but throughout the whole evening, the scenes of the day would keep recurring to my mind with most uncomfortable distinctness, and it was in vain that I endeavored to forget it all in a book, one of my old favorites too; so at last I fairly gave up the attempt, as the hideous face would come continually between my eyes and an especially good passage; and I went off to bed heartily tired, and expecting sleep very readily to visit me. Nor was I disappointed: I was soon deep asleep, though my last thought was on the little valley I had left. How long this heavy and dreamless sleep continued, I cannot tell, but gradually I felt consciousness returning, in the shape of the very thoughts with which I left asleep, and at last I opened my eyes, thoroughly roused by a heavy blow at my window. I cannot describe my horror, when, by the light of a moon struggling among the heavy surge-like clouds, I saw the very face, the face of *that* man looking in at me through the casement, the eyes distended and the face pressed close to the glass. I started up in bed, to convince myself that I really was awake, and not suffering from some frightful dream; there it staid, perfectly moveless, its wide ghastly eyes fixed unwavyingly on mine, which, by a kind of fascination, became equally fixed and rigid, gazing upon the dreadful face, which alone without a body was visible at the window, unless an indefinable black shadow, that seemed to float beyond it, might be fancied into one. I can scarcely tell how long I sat looking at it, but I remember something of a rushing sound, a feeling of relief, a falling exhausted back upon my pillow, and then I awoke in the morning ill and unrestrished. I was ill at ease, and the first question I asked, on coming down stairs, was, whether any messenger had come to summon me to Wentford. A messenger had come, they told me, but it was to say I need trouble myself no further, as the man was already beyond all aid, having died about the middle of the night. I never felt so strangely in my life as when they told me this, and my brain almost reeled as the events of the previous day and night passed through my mind in rapid succession. That I had seen something supernatural in the darkness of the night, I had never doubted, but when the sun shone brightly into my room in the morning, through the same window, where I had seen so frightful and strange a sight by the spectral light of the moon, I began to believe more it was a dream, and endeavored to ridicule myself out of all uncomfortable feelings, which, nevertheless, I could not quite shake off. Haunted by what I considered a painful dream, I left my room, and the first thing I heard was a confirmation of what I had been for the last hour endeavoring to reason and ridicule myself out of believing.

It was some hours before I could recover my ordinary tranquillity; and then it came back, not slowly as you might have expected, as the impression gradually wore off, and time wrought his usual changes in mind as in body, but suddenly—by the discovery that our large white owl had escaped during the night, and had honored my window with a visit before he became quite accustomed to his liberty."

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. A. BEARD.

Choice House Man. Upholsterer and Painter. BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, December 2, at 12 o'clock—Will be sold at auction, at Bacon Arcade, without reserve—

HARRISON, aged 30 years—a fine Washer and Ironer and good Cook and fair cook, aged 11 and 5 years; a very valuable family.

WASHINGTON, aged 15 years.

NED, aged 11 years.

BUSHIN, aged 28 years—a good Blacksmith, Striker and Horse shoer, etc.

ALEXANDER, aged 21 years—Blacksmith, etc. etc.

☞ The above boys are all fully acquainted against the wiles and machines practiced by men.

Also, for a description of Wm. Connolly ——

BANNAH, aged 25 years—a good Cook, Washer and Ironer—and her child aged 14 months—fine suckling child.

LAURETTA, aged 18 years—a good French and American Cook; and well worth purchasing.

Terms cash.

Acts of sale before T. O. Stark, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. 2d

St Theresa's Church ..... Sale of Pews. BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, December 2, at 3 o'clock, A. M.—Will be sold at public auction, in the Church belonging to the Convent of the Female Orphans, the following

THE LEASE OF THE PEWS (or sittings)

☞ As many persons wishing to hire Pews were disappointed during the sale of those in the Church at the time of letting them for the ensuing year, and who had requested the undersigned to sell at the sale, ——

78 squares of Ground, containing 1810 Lots, with a new and modern built Dwelling, after the Gothic style, in the town of Carrollton.

Also, Choice Batture Property, situated at Algiers.

BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, December 3, at 12 o'clock, and the following days—Will be sold at auction, at Bacon Arcade, the following valuable property:

The following described REAL ESTATE, which will be sold in six highest bidders, to wit:

First—That valuable, nearly built brick mansion situated on the Carrollton Avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, together with all its out ground.

Second—All that lot of ground adjoining the above property, after which will be sold 1810 square of ground, situated in square of the best built lots in the town of Carrollton. The plan of the property is marked on the line of the new railroad now in course of construction from Lafayette, and the other being a continuation of the Carrollton Railroad to the Lake.

Third—That square of ground situated next to the large warehouse at Algiers, and bounded by Lafayette street, the public road, Mississippi River, and the property of Desire Schwab. There are on said ground by adjacent, warehouses, stevedore wharves, etc. etc., at great profit, and well worth the attention of capitalists.

Terms—One-third cash; balance at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years' credit for notes bearing mortgages on the property, with 6 per cent interest from date, payable in advance, and the purchaser to have the right of 5 per cent per annum off their payment.

Acts of sale before T. O. Stark, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. 2d

Succession of Cyrus Green—Improved Property on Suzette street, Second Municipality. BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, December 4, at 12 o'clock—Will be sold at auction, at Bacon Arcade, by order of the Hon. Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated Nov. 1, 1850, the following

The following described property belonging to the succession of Cyrus Green, deceased, viz:

A Lot of Ground, in Suzette, with all the improvements thereon, in the square bounded by Benjamin, Suzette, St. Thomas and Tchoupitoulas streets. Said lot measures 42 feet 8 inches in front on Benjamin street, by a depth of 125 feet 10 3-4 inches to a uniform parallel line. The improvements comprise a large and commodious family residence, built in brick, having four rooms below and eight above, with a large kitchen and side, a very deep cistern and several other rooms in the rear, with two large cisterns placed on brick foundations, and a large and commodious stable, etc. etc.

Terms—One-third cash; balance at 12 and 24 months for notes bearing 8 per cent. interest from date, secured by mortgage on the property.

Acts of sale before Wm. Monaghan, N. P., at the expense of the purchaser. 2d

Choice Building Lots, to close an Estate, within the City. BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, December 7, at 12 o'clock—Will be sold at auction, at Bacon Arcade—

Fifty Choice Building Lots, and BUILDING LOTS, which will be sold to the highest bidder, to close an estate, viz:

The Lots are situated in the square bounded by Annunciation, Tchoupitoulas, Felicity and Thalia streets. Lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 14 and 15, is square excluded in the plan, drawn up by C. A. Herbin, Surveyor. Lots 6 and 7 adjoin each other, and measure 50 feet 3 inches front on Felicity street, by a depth of 110 feet 10 inches from Felicity to parallel line. Lots 12, 13, 14 and 15 adjoin each other and measure 50 feet 3 inches front on Annunciation street, by a depth of 110 feet, between parallel lines.

Terms—One third cash; balance at 6, 12 and 18 months' credit, for notes bearing interest from date, payable in advance, and the purchaser to have the right of 5 per cent. per annum off their payment, secured by mortgage on the property.

Acts of sale before T. O. Stark, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. 12d

Also ——

A valuable Lot of Ground situated in the square bounded by Magazine, Carondelet Walks and Josephine streets; it measures 30 feet 3 inches front on Josephine street, by a depth of 100 feet 3 inches to depth, between parallel lines.

Terms—One third cash; balance at 6, 12 and 18 months' credit, with 6 per cent. interest, secured by mortgage on the property.

Acts of sale before T. O. Stark, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. 12d

BY VINCENT & CO.

Lot of Ground ..... Lot of Ground. BY VINCENT & CO.

J. EUGENE TOURNE, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, December 2, at 12 o'clock—Will be sold at the B. Lotto Coffee-house—

The following lot of ground, viz: A certain PIECE OF GROUND, situated in Perdomo Tribes, Fifth Municipality, designated by Lot No. 3 in Square 70, fronting 60 feet front on Dumaine street by the feet on Perdomo street, and measuring 120 feet in depth, between 122 feet and 124 feet and a fine backyard, (American measure,) between Rampart and Claiborne streets. A plan of the above property can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer.

Terms—One third cash; balance at 6 and 12 months for notes bearing mortgage on the property, and if not paid at maturity, to be subject to 8 per cent. per annum.

Acts of sale before John Claiborne, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. 2d

BY SYKES, HYDE & CO.

Without Reserve—Balance of the Cargo of brig Long Island, from Oporto. BY SYKES, HYDE & CO.

MONDAY, December 2, at half past 10 o'clock—Will be sold at No. 52 Magazine street, second story—

10 quarter casks Port Wine.
10 quarter casks superior vintage Port Wine.
10 " " pure juice Port, very superior.
10 " " White Brandy.

☞ The above lots are of a very superior quality, suitable for medical purposes, being the wine of the cargo of brig Long Island, from Oporto, and being sold in this market in April last.

Sale positive.....Terms at sale. 2d

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—Dr. SAMUEL A. CARTWRIGHT (Late of Natchez,) has removed to No. 144 Camp street. Office in the lower front room, third door beyond Julia street. 2d 3mos

REMOVAL.—R. H. MARR, Attorney at Law, has removed from No. 11 St. Charles street to No. 42 Camp street, up stairs. 2d 1y

REMOVAL.—JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO. have removed from 56 Gravier street to No. 47 Camp street, up a Gravier.

REMOVAL.—Dr. MCKELVEY has removed his Office to No 12 Carondelet, between Canal and Common streets.

REMOVAL—HUTCHINGS' DAGUERREOTYPE Rooms have removed to the north-east corner of Canal and Charles street—The finest Portraits in the world are taken at this establishment, at prices to suit the times. Call and see. Entrance No. 54 Canal street. 2d 3mos

HATS, SHOES, ETC.

J. DURBRIDGE & CO., have the advantage over a great many merchants, in manufacturing their own goods; therefore, any thing sold by them is well the greatest care as the samples and their stock of HATS cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the city. Merchants, Planters and Traders are respectfully invited to call and examine. The following are a few of the kinds always on hand:

XX, XXX MOLESKIN,
XX, XXX CASSIMERE,
BLACK UNION HATS;
PEARL UNION HATS;
BOYS' UNION HATS;
BUENA VISTA HATS;
FINE HUNGARIAN HATS;
FINE LAMARTINE HATS;
BOYS' HUNGARIAN HATS;
CLOTH CAPS; GLAZED CAPS;
Etc., etc., etc., etc., for sale low at wholesale, by
2d 1mos J. DURBRIDGE & CO. 24 Carondelet st.

Swain,

ANATOMICAL LAST AND BOOT MAKER,

IS NOW PREPARED to execute all orders sent to him, in a style and fit superior to any other establishment in this or any other city. Persons residing their orders will observe the measurement of the Leg and Foot, and describe the same in inches, and they can rely on being fitted the same as if in the city.

☞ Those ordering work may rigidly rely on punctuality.

LIST OF PRICES:

Patent Leather Boots	$12 00
Double-soled Calf Boots	11 00
Do. do. Cork Boots	11 00
Calf and Morocco Dress Boots	10 00
Congress Dress Boots	9 to 8 00
Patent Leather Shoes	5 00
Calf do. do.	4 50

J. H. SWAIN, under the St. Charles Hotel, N. Orleans.

N. B. Always a fine assortment of READY-MADE WORK on hand, as low as can be found in the city; and I flatter myself I can furnish the said work at twenty-five per cent. lower than my neighbors. n27 3mos W

J. C. WEBER, *Boot and Shoe Dealer,*

CORNER OF *Julia and Carondelet sts* (Lafayette Square)

Camp & Daphne sts (New Store.)

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Keeps constantly on hand every thing in his line—including a great variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes—and will sell at the lowest Cash Prices. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. n7 1y

PEPPER—100 bags black Pepper.
☞ A. F. COCHRAN & CO., 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

For California.

For CALIF. MAIL, via the ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC—From present date until further notice, the fine Coast and favorite steamship ALABAMA, R. W. Foster, commander, will leave the wharf foot of Good st., for COATZACOALCOS RIVER, touching at Vera Cruz, on the 10th December for her first trip, on the 10th January on her second trip, on the 1st February, 1851, for her third trip, and so on monthly, at the rate of twenty days. The Alabama will ascend the river about 40 miles. Her stoppage at Vera Cruz will be only a few hours. The travel to San Francisco, on the road, nearly 20 miles. The cost is greatly reduced, as will be observed by reference to the rates set foot. The country to be traversed is healthy, and the facilities or travel accomodated abundant. The trail is open. Mules and horses can be obtained. There are towns and commodious stopping-places, and the whole distance can be made in about thirty-six hours. Confirmation of this can be easily procured, previous to engagement, by parties desirous to adventure. No established arrangement of travel has yet been made by the Tehuantepec Company of New Orleans, who propose to give their undivided attention to it, but meanwhile they afford the opportunity, that the public should become practically acquainted with a route of communication which will very soon become the great highway.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

In Saloon	$50 00
In Lower Cabin	45 00
In Steerage	30 00

Freight 35 cents per cubic foot. ☞ 250 pounds baggage allowed each passenger.

n23 1ow J. MEEKER & CO. 66 Poydras st.

For SAN FRANCISCO and SACRAMENTO CITY—*Regular Line of California Packets.* The 81 new and very fast sailing bark GIPSY, Capt. Geo. J. Keeling, having half of her cargo engaged, will meet with all possible despatch. This vessel is of the first class, newly coppered, well found and fitted in every respect, and has excellent accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, who will be landed at San Francisco or Sacramento, as preferred. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. J. DEWEY, 88 Gravier st.

Capt. James A. Grant, of Sacramento City, the ship-owner of a great part of the cargo of this vessel, will take charge of any consignments consigned to his care, and give any information in reference to the market. He may be seen at the office of the Agent, and refers to Messrs. Church & Carnihers, Pittsburg; James P. Leak & Co., Cincinnati; Gaterson, Conner & Co., New Orleans; or C. Kenna, Cashier of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank, Texas. n18

DOMESTIC PORTS.

CHARLESTON AND HAVANA Packet—*United States Mail Line between Charleston and Havana, via Savannah and Key West*—The splendid steamship MARIA, Capt. Hallery, this open barque, has resumed her regular trip from CHARLESTON (S. C.) to HAVANA, leaving Havana for Charleston—8th and 23d of each month; leaving Charleston for Havana on the 1st and 16th.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Havana to Charleston or Savannah	$40
Havana to Key West	30

M. C. MORDECAI, Charleston, or to
E. J. HARTE & CO. 76 Tchoupitoulas st., N. Orleans.
Agents at Havana, DRAKE BRO'S & CO.

☞ Passengers leaving Havana by the ship can reach Baltimore on the 5th, and New York on the 7th via the Land Routes, and New York and Philadelphia on the same time by taking the Steamship to those ports. 6d 2ow

FOREIGN PORTS.

FOR VERA CRUZ—The well known and favorite packet ship ALABAMA, R. W. Foster, commander, will leave the wharf, foot of Good street, for Vera Cruz on TUESDAY, 10th December, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

In the Saloon	$30
In Lower Cabin	45
In Steerage, Mattress and Separate Mess	30

☞ Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.

☞ For freight or passage, apply to
n23 C. J. MEEKER & CO., 66 Poydras street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A1 ship ALEXGANT, Capt. Alexander, will have immediate dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to THOS. ROGERS, JR., & CO.
n26 6t or G. W. OLIVER, 25 St. Charles st.

STEAMBOATS.

For Mobile—*DAILY U. S. MAIL LINE*—The splendid new steamer OREGON, Captain R. A. Hern, and FLORIDA, Captain W. T. Gibonsa, having been both engaged for the Lake Trade, with superior accommodations, (Lafitte's Harbor Boats,) will commence the above steamers will leave the Pontchartrain Railroad DAILY, on the arrival at the Lake of the 4 o'clock P. M. train—and the way letter bag leaves the office of the Agent at 3 o'clock P. M